

MISS FRANK, FASCINATED BY THE GREAT HURRICANE. BOERS RECEIVE BRITAIN'S REPLY

While the People of Guadeloupe Fled in Terror to the Church the Actress Calmly Made Notes on the Storm.

She Sat on the Steps of the Long Pier and Saw Boats Splintered and Houses Crushed Like Egg Shells.

A figure graceful and white as a lily in the contrast of the dark crowd on the pier at the landing in Brooklyn of the steamship Fontabelle from the West Indies yesterday was Miss Frances Drake. She was out of doors for four hours in the hurricane at Pointe-a-Pitre, in Guadeloupe. M. le Comte de la Ronciere wrote, his amazement there, that she was either "Ethereal" appears in his official dispatch. The people said that she was mad. She wore the rubber cloak, hat and boots of actors to La Sonfriere, which is a sulphur mine, and sat on the steps at the end of a long pier, while it rained hailberds and its were broken into splinters on the pier.



Miss Frances Drake, Who Was in the Hurricane.

"Are you well? Weren't you afraid?" voices cried at her yesterday. She replied: "I was never afraid of anything. Oh, what a beautiful spectacle it was! The sea and the sky had been a great spectacle. We had rowed in it in the night, rays of the moon rippling at the rudder and the oar. I was in the Hotel des Antilles, at 11 in the morning, waiting for my breakfast, and the cook, a negro woman seventy years old, was preparing, an hour late, as usual. Suddenly a heavy silence fell. Heavy. You could hear it. This is a fact. How the Storm Began.

"The old cook dropped my omelette and cried in French, 'It is the good God!' I looked out of the window. The waves seemed to draw back, as if a force breathed them in; the sea was plain as a mirror. Then the color vanished. It was black, black, black. The people ran to the church, raising their arms and praying aloud. I put my dress of a sulphur mine visitor and ran to the end of the pier. Its length is 500 feet. There are steps to the water. I sat on them and looked into the darkness. Oh, how the rain fell! Suddenly all that darkness was replaced by a fiery red—the red of a furnace. The waves crashed—were smashed. A sloop was swept into the fish market. Every house that faces the sea was overturned, smashed, torn. The houses that were at angles to the sea were not so badly treated. I returned to a scene of distress that rent one's heart. I was not reflected in the people's lamentations. These had tones of tender resignation. They were prayers, words of gratitude for evils avoided, offers of aid to the destitute. Those who had rooms shared them with those who had lost theirs. Of the Hotel des Antilles nothing remained.

Stone Buildings Only Stood Fast. "The stone buildings that had resisted were not so much the frame buildings that were tattered, for the frame buildings were all fall over the hurricane, but the stone buildings that stood fast. I engaged a boat to visit the scene of destruction the next day. All along the coast were wrecks and wrecks. The trees had been broken like sticks. At Pointe-a-Pitre, the avenue of palms that were the pride and the glory of the island was desolate and pitiful. The palms were telegraph poles. "Then you do not like Guadon?" Miss Drake was asked. "I love it," she replied, simply. "It is the most beautiful of lands. You wish, after you have lived in it for awhile, that it were a part of the United States."

Over 1,500 People Were Killed by Hurricane and Floods in Porto Rico, According to Latest Reports.

It Is Believed Many of the Destitute Will Starve to Death—In Ponce the Rain Caused a Flood 4 Feet Deep.

Jayuya—Half the town was swept away by the river Mameus and thirty people were drowned. Incomplete and unofficial reports have also been received from Las Piedras, Juana, Cayaguas, Manabo, Quebradillas, Lares, Hatillo, Ciales, Yauco, Guanica, Bayamon, Pinar, Trujillo, and Adjuntas. In each of these towns loss of life and great damage occurred.

Starvation Feared. The property loss on the island will amount to many millions of dollars. The coffee and orange crops have been entirely ruined, and all other crops have suffered greatly. In many towns and villages all food supplies have been exhausted, and despite the fact that the Governor-General and post commanders are doing all in their power to supply food, it is very probable that many deaths from starvation will occur.

The coast towns can easily be supplied by boats from the capital, but there is little hope for the destitute in the remote interior. The wealthy natives here, with a few notable exceptions, show little disposition to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. From every town where United States soldiers were stationed come stories, through native channels, of their herdsman in saving lives and property. In a number of cases the soldiers gave up their own quarters to the sick and wounded, and soldiers were killed, but at least fifty were wounded in the work of rescue. No Americans lost their lives except in Ponce, where two were killed.

Governor-General Davis has created a permanent Board of Charity for the island, and it will be referred all applications for relief. The board consists of Major John Van R. Hoff, president; Surgeon W. F. Beber, Dr. F. Del Valle, Captain G. M. Wells, Captain F. P. Reynolds, Father Niu, Rev. A. A. Brown and Assistant Surgeon H. W. Cooper, secretary and disbursing officer.

The Tremendous Floods. In and around the city of Ponce the storm of August 8 unroofed many buildings and slew down hundreds of poorly constructed houses. The loss of life due to the wind itself was very small. The fatalities, both in Ponce and elsewhere, were chiefly caused by the sudden and tremendous floods.

The heavy rains, which were in the nature of a quick burst, caused all the rivers to rise so quickly and to such unprecedented heights that the people were caught unawares, and either found themselves cut off from high land or floating away in partially demolished huts. The night was intensely dark, and the loss of life would have been far greater but for the almost incessant sheet lightning, which gave light to the people and showed the danger when they might best seek safety.

The "bomberos," or native fire department of Ponce, and the soldiers worked desperately during the whole night, and saved hundreds of lives, but there is no hope of discovering the number of people killed. The flood in and around Ponce was so great that warehouses and stores at the Playa de Ponce (Port of Ponce), standing on a level plain above the ocean, and within a few yards of it, were flooded to a height of four or five feet. This inundation was caused, not by the backing up of the ocean, but by the enormous sheet of water rushing over the plain from the mountains to the ocean.

Immortal Because He Gave Leicester Square to London.

HOOLEY OF HIS DAY. Built a \$5,000,000 Palace and Transplanted Ancient Oaks for It.

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LONDON, Aug. 30.—Baron Grant, who in his prime was a more magnificent schemer than Hooley and Barney Barnato rolled into one, died to-day in an atmosphere of obscure shabby-gentility. Thousands of poor investors were ruined in his fall, but he had won immortality by his gift of Leicester Square to London. Only when the greatest city in the world built on this heritage of the people he alienated. On one side of it is the Empire, on another the Alhambra, both homes of ballet. The maddest phases of London's life swirl about it, but the homeless who sit on its benches may not be disturbed, because this man who has died in poverty willed it so.

It cost him £30,000 to endow London with this green spot. Like all other London parks it is called in, but unlike nearly all others the gate, near which stands a statue of Shakespeare, is always open. The difference is very striking, for in this park, which is a small park in a vast city, it is possible only to the surrounding house-holders who possess keys.

It was at the same period that Grant spent £100,000 in building his house of an Italian marble palace. He was a financier with an imagination. There were no ancient oaks near the site of his palace, and he had to transplant them. This was ancient oaks in other parts of England. Grant bought enough for his purpose and ordered them to be transplanted, as one might set out a garden of geese.

Men learned in arboriculture superintended this work, not without misgivings. All the resources of mechanical science were employed in the transportation and replanting of the uprooted trees, which were of immense size. It cost Baron Grant a fortune, but he had his ancient oaks, just as though his palace had been built by a Crusader.

King Humbert of Italy made him a baron because of his gift of the Victoria Memorial Gallery, in Milan. That was in 1898. Two years later came the financial boom which carried him to his highest pinnacle of fame. He was a man of great energy and high spirit, and he had a great deal of the name of Grant had made in it. People lost their senses, just as they had at the time of the South Sea bubble.

The enterprise for which Grant is best remembered is that which brought about his downfall and the disgrace of United States Minister Schenck. This was the Panama Canal project, the capital of which was divided into 1,000,000 shares at £20 each. The prospectus foretold a dividend of 80 per cent.

It was all a swindle. Two Americans, Park and Stewart, had sold a worthless mine, paying Baron Grant £100,000 for his services as promoter and Schenck £10,000 to become a director. During the lawsuits that followed the crash, the echoes of which were heard all over Europe and America, Grant failed, and the trust appointed by the Bankruptcy Court decorated with the proceeds of this estate. Schenck resigned his post and retreated to Washington, where he died in 1890.

AGUINALDO'S SECRETARY HAS ANOTHER NIGHTMARE. Says We Must Kill Every Filipino to Get Possession of the Islands.

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Dr. Mariano Ponce, private secretary to Emilio Aguinaldo, is here, en route from London to Manila. In an interview he said: "My country fights and will fight for her independence, because she is fully convinced that it is a duty imposed by Providence. The ambition of a powerful nation is not enough to make her renounce her destiny. She is ready to make every sacrifice for the defence of the freedom of the land. The Philippines will become no possession only when there are no more Filipinos."

PRISONER KEEPS AMERICAN FLAG IN MEXICAN CELL. Mrs. Rich, Accused of Murder, Can't Get a Lawyer and Is Not Allowed to See Visitors.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 30.—It was reported last night that Mrs. Rich, who is charged with the murder of her husband, had been taken from Juarez to Chihuahua, Mexico, under strong guard. The report is without foundation. The woman still is a close prisoner at Juarez, and permission to see her is denied to every one.

When Mrs. Rich was surrendered to Mexico it was said reporters could see her at any time, but she now is kept inclosed. She has been unable to get a lawyer, having no money. The American flag was seen in the cell where she was taken to Mexico is still in her cell.

IRISH LEADERS MAY UNITE FACTIONS IN PARLIAMENT. Redmond and Healy Agree Upon Conference with That End in View.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—As the result of correspondence between Mr. John E. Redmond, member of Parliament for Waterford City, and leader of the Parnellite Nationalists, and Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, member of Parliament for North Louth, a further conference of all branches of the Nationalist members of Parliament will be held in the coming week at the headquarters of the Irish party in Parliament.

Emperor William Wishes Bohemia Well. Prague, Bohemia, Aug. 30.—Emperor William arrived here to-day on his way to the maneuvers. He addressed crowds of German and Czechs and expressed his good wishes for the welfare of Bohemia.

World Wide Gleamings. The semi-official North German Gazette, of Berlin, giving the terms of the new postal agreement with the United States, says the arrangement will result in considerable gains to Germany and forms a new bond of interest between Germany and America.

Senator Hanna Meets Mr. White. Frankfort, Aug. 30.—Senator Mark Hanna had a long conference to-day with Andrew D. White, who came from Hamburg, and with Consul-General Gneissler on the present and prospective German-American relations.

Result of a State Conference to Be Held at Cape Town Is Anxiously Awaited—Warnings and Advice to Krueger from Many Sources.

Oom Paul Quotes the Bible Against the British. "The position of my people is defined in the Eighty-third Psalm."

Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic.

Psalm lxxiii.

1. Keep not thou silence, O God; hold not thy peace, and be not still, O God. 2. For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult; and thine haters have lifted up the head. 3. They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones. 4. They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation; for the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance. 5. For they have conspired together with one consent: they are confederate against thee. 6. The tabernacles of dom, and the Ishmaelites; of Moab, and the Hagarenes; 7. Gobel, and Ammon, and Amalek; the Philistines with the inhabitants of Tyre; 8. Assur also is joined with them; they have holpen the children of Lot. Selah. 9. Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Sisera, as to Jabin, at the brook of Kison; 10. Which perished at Endor; they became as dung for the earth. 11. Make their nobles like Oreb, and like Zeebi; yea, all their princes as Zebai, and as Zalmunna: 12. Who said, Let us take to ourselves the houses of God in possession. 13. O my God, make them like a wheel; as the stubble before the wind. 14. As the fire burneth a wood, and as the same smiteth the mountains on fire. 15. So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them afraid with thy storm. 16. Fill their faces with shame; that they may seek Thy name, O Lord. 17. Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame, and perish: 18. That men may know that thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art the most high over all the earth.

PRETORIA, Aug. 30.—The British diplomatic agent here, Conyngham Greene, has handed to the Secretary of State, F. W. Reitz, the reply of the British Secretary of State of the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to the Transvaal alternative proposals as to the Joint Commission suggested by Great Britain to inquire into the effect which the proposed franchise reform measures will have upon the Outlanders.

Mr. Greene afterward had a long audience with the State officials. The nature of the dispatch is not disclosed. It is understood that another conference may take place at Cape Town. The result is anxiously awaited.

Cape Town, Aug. 30.—It is said in Afrikaner circles here that in spite of the persistent warlike rumors, there are good prospects of peace. It is believed that several strongly worded communications have been addressed to President Krueger, of the Transvaal Republic, urging the desirability of using every effort to obtain a peaceful solution of the trouble.

Hon. William P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, expressing the hope that peace will be preserved, and declaring his confidence that the latter would do his utmost to this end. At a meeting of the South African Association of Johannesburg, just held, only two of them voted in favor of forming a volunteer corps in case of war.

A deputation of Outlanders has called on the British Agent at Pretoria regarding the trade depression. A merchant whose stock is valued at £40,000, said his daily sales now were about £5. There was a violent scene in the Cape Colony House of Assembly to-day when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repeated his assertion that the Transvaal Secret Service Fund was large during the last Cape Colony election for the expenses of the Afrikaner candidates. He said he hoped that, in the coming Transvaal settlement, the Secret Service payment that would be destroyed, as, otherwise, many Cape families would feel uncomfortable.

The Government has refused to provide facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. Berlin, Aug. 30.—The Deutsche Nachrichten, which reiterates its declaration regarding European neutrality in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, says: "The anti-Boer feeling in Great Britain would pass away if Great Britain's demands were granted."

"France without Russia cannot stir a finger, and Russia will not. Austria-Hungary declared neutrality in 1896, and Italy will do nothing. Finally, Germany, the German Government will maintain the strictest neutrality, we consider it all the more our duty to warn the Transvaal against a destructive policy."

Lourenco Marques, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 30.—Two Transvaal police officers were arrested to-day upon their arrival here. Johannesburg, Aug. 30.—The Boer policeman who recently beheaded an American negro, after the latter had refused for his abusive language when demanding his American passport, was to-day found guilty and fined £15 (\$75).

POR RICO COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A MODERN CODE AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Island Not Yet Ready to Rule Itself, but the People Must Be Relieved at Once from the Oppression, High Tariff, Obsolete Currency and Antiquated, Badly Administered Laws Which Are Keeping It Groaning as if It Was Still Spain's.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Insular Commission, composed of General Kennedy, Judge Curtis and Mr. Watkins, which has given six months' study to the conditions of the Island of Porto Rico, made its report to the President to-day.

The report recommends a form of civil government for the islands, to take the place of present military regime, and submits a plan of a code of laws. These laws, it recommends, should be placed in operation by executive decree, arguing that a national enactment of general laws would change the status of the island to that of a United States territory of the United States. It also recommends that the code of laws and the civil government should not give the Porto Ricans the franchise for any offices, nor to them the privileges of trial by jury in United States courts in felonies involving an amount in excess of \$500. It recommends that the code of laws and the civil government should be a soft hand. English is to be the official language of the island, and the present all except the Federal to be conducted in Spanish. The commission also presented to Secretary Taft a letter setting forth in an informal manner the general conditions in Porto Rico. The main problem in extending American rule to the island, and particularly in relieving the present distress and incident to the present unsettled state of the island, is the need of a general need of an American Porto Rico, the letter says: "In matters demand such immediate attention as these. It is imperative necessity that the people be relieved from their present distress and from the oppression of the laws which they have been laboring under for years. A horde of people is eating up the substance of the island, and the people are not used for their oppression, and they are nothing in return for the money imposed upon them."

The many applications for grants, franchises, etc., in Porto Rico, are turned over by the Commission to the Secretary of War without action, with the statement that there has been no time for considering them. Much evidence was taken as to some of these applications, and the Commission said that the welfare of the island would be advanced by the building of electric roads from Ponce to the port (Playa) and by the building of the canal in the present Porto Rican railway system. "As showing the immediate need of legal tribunals the fact is cited that one hundred and twenty prisoners at San Juan are held awaiting trial. Of these eleven have been confined from ten months to nearly five years without trial, and in some instances without charges of any kind. One man has been confined four years, nine months and fourteen days awaiting trial, and one woman has been confined in this same jail for three years and twenty-four days without trial, and no charges of any kind are placed against her. As to future action by Congress, the letter says: "To await the action of Congress is simply to delay for an indefinite period the relief which these people have come so long expecting, and for which they are daily becoming more and more clamorous."

Will Soon Be Fit for Home Rule. "After these laws have been in force for a few years and the schools have afforded opportunities for the people to learn, they will be better fitted than now to enter upon the work of Territorial or State government."

"This applies to municipal governments as well as to the whole island. There is no place to draw the line, in our opinion; at present all officers should be appointed and all duties kept by the government of each city and municipality by the consent of the government, and is not according to our system. "After these laws have been in force for a few years and the schools have afforded opportunities for the people to learn, they will be better fitted than now to enter upon the work of Territorial or State government."

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MAHDI'S TWO SONS KILLED BY BRITISH. Incited an Insurrection and Were Shot While Resisting Arrest—Insurrection on the White Nile.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, has cabled the Foreign Office that the Mahdi's two sons have been killed by British troops while resisting arrest at the Village of Shukaba.

A force of British troops had been dispatched there in consequence of a reported Mahdist insurrection on the Blue Nile, instigated by Kalifa Cherif and the Mahdi's sons. The latter had been living under supervision at Shukaba.

At the close of the troops the dervishes met them with a warm fire. During the fight the Cherif and the Mahdi's sons were killed and the village was burned.

SQUARE MILE OF HOUSES BURNED IN YOKOHAMA. Angry Mob Kills Owner of Building in Which the Conflagration Started.

Yokohama, Aug. 18, via Victoria, 30.—The greatest fire in the history of Yokohama occurred on August 12, when a square mile of buildings was destroyed and six hundred lives lost.

The property loss is estimated between five and six millions. The famous Theatre street was destroyed from end to end. The owner of the house where the fire started was killed by a mob.

Nordenfeld's New Machine Gun. Berlin, Aug. 30.—A new, murderous gun of light construction has been tried with great success at the trial grounds of Esslitz, Sweden. By this new automatic gun, which was invented by Nordenfeldt, it is possible to fire 600 shots every minute.

Senator Hanna Meets Mr. White. Frankfort, Aug. 30.—Senator Mark Hanna had a long conference to-day with Andrew D. White, who came from Hamburg, and with Consul-General Gneissler on the present and prospective German-American relations.

Special Sale of Blue Coats at \$1.90. This extraordinary sale may never occur again. Kid's, the great clothing store, corner Broadway and Park place, will sell to-day, men's fine sack suits, each at \$1.90. These suits are left from suits valued at \$15 and \$18. Now you can buy the suits for almost nothing, \$1.90, also a lot of new style men's suits, the same. Park pattern, at \$2.95. King's, the well-known clothing store, corner Broadway and Park place.

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MANILA, Aug. 30.—It is reported that Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, has ordered the rebel generals in the province of Cavite to close in on an attempt to take the town of Imus, and it is added that troops are concentrating around the town from the lake country. The rebels, it is further said, have an outpost of 700 men on the Dasmariñas road, and an equal force in the town of Anabo. The Americans are entreaching the town and they have no fear of the result of any attack by the rebels.

The Mayor of Imus delivered the town up to General Luena June 14, saying that the people desired peace and to be friendly with the Americans. The Fourteenth Infantry and one battery of artillery were stationed in the town as a garrison.

Tons of concealed snappers and thousands of pounds of antiquated artillery ammunition and brown powder were discovered in the powder house, and large quantities had been thrown into the river.

REVOCABLE FRANCHISE FOR A PORTO RICAN. He Is to Build a System of Canals and Spend About \$200,000 in the Island.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The War Department began to-day a new policy in the matter of franchises by granting a revocable license to Ramon de Valdez to build a system of canals and electric lighting and power works on the Rio Plata, at a point about seventeen miles above San Juan, Porto Rico. This is the first license of the kind ever issued.

Mr. Valdez is a native Porto Rican and the War Department was induced to grant the license because the construction of the plant means the expenditure of money by the distressed inhabitants of Porto Rico of about \$200,000. The license is made revocable because the department is advised that legally it can go no further, but must leave its action open to the approval of Congress.

Liquor Dealers Elude Taxation. At the second day's session of the New York Wine, Liquor and Beer Association yesterday in the city hall, the delegates of the New York State Liquor Commission, who were to have been present, failed to appear.

He Argues Against Spain. Paris, Aug. 30.—At the session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission Sir Robert Thorneycroft, the former Attorney-General, argued in a case of 1792 and the Louisiana territory, contending that the United States were entitled to the territory.

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